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## DESCRIPTION OF INVENTION FOR PATENT

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(53) 622.24.051.55(088.8)

(56) P. A. Paliy and K. E. Korneev. *Burovyc dolota. Spravochnik* (Drill Bits. Handbook) – Moscow, Nedra Press, 1971, p. 131.

(54) ROLLER CONE BIT

(57) The invention applies to well drilling in the oil and gas extraction industry. The objective of the innovation is to improve drill bit efficiency by ensuring balanced loading of the cutting elements of all rings. The drill bit includes housing 1 with lugs 2 attached to lug supports 3 on cone 4 in a self-cleaning pattern with primary toothed rings 5, central toothed rings 6 and peripheral toothed rings 7 and rock-cutting teeth attached with various pitches to the rings. Rings 5 on cones 4 and the rock-cutting teeth on these rings are arranged so that the ratios of the distance between rings 5 and the bit axis to the pitch of the teeth on these rings on each cone 4 are equal and less in absolute magnitude that the corresponding ratios for rings 6 and 7. During the drilling process, the loads from the borehole bottom side will be distributed uniformly among adjacent cones. This increases the durability of the supports of adjacent cones and the cutting elements thereof. 5 illustrations.

The invention applies to rock-cutting drilling tools and may be used for well drilling in the oil and gas extraction industry.

The objective of the invention is to improve drill bit efficiency by providing balanced loading of the cutting elements of all rings.

Fig. 1 shows the roller cone bit. Fig. 2 shows the rings on one cone. Figs. 3-5 show the arrangement of the teeth on the rings.

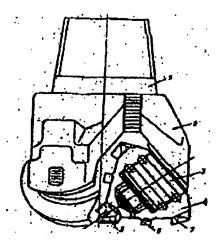


Fig. 1.

The device consists of housing 1 with lugs 2, with toothed rings 5-7 arranged thereon in a self-cleaning arrangement. Fig. 2 shows the cone with primary toothed rings 5, central toothed rings 6 and peripheral toothed rings 7. The average distances between these rings and the drill bit axis are  $R_m(I)$ ,  $R_m(II)$ , and  $R_m(III)$ , respectively. The pitches of teeth 9 on primary ring 5  $t_m(I)$  are shown in Fig. 4. The pitches of the teeth on central ring 6  $t_j(I)$  are shown in Fig. 3. The pitches of the teeth on peripheral ring 7  $t_n(I)$  are shown in Fig. 5.

The roller cone bit operates as follows.

As bit 8 rotates about its axis, cones 4 rotate about their axes, rolling over the rock face and cutting the rock with their teeth 9. Cutting of rock in annular borehole bottoms is performed by separate cutting rings on adjacent cones.

The rock on the periphery and at the center of the borehole bottom is cut by peripheral toothed rings 7 and central toothed rings 6, respectively, while the intermediate region of the borehole bottom in adjacent annular bottoms is cut by primary toothed rings 5 of adjacent rollers. The intensity of the cutting of the central and peripheral areas of the borehole bottom is determined by the ratios of the distance between the toothed rings of the cones and the bit axis to the pitch of the teeth above in comparison with the central region. Therefore, the rate of advance will be determined by the intensity of the cutting of the rock in the intermediate region covered by primary toothed rings 5. As a result, the primary load from the reactive forces from the borehole bottom side will be on these toothed rings. However, the ratios of the distances between the primary toothed rings of the cones and the bit axis to the pitch of the teeth on these toothed rings, which determines the rock-cutting intensity or the rate of advance of the primary toothed rings of adjacent cones, will be equal. Therefore, in the drilling process, the reactive loads from the borehole bottom side will be distributed uniformly among the cones. This improves the durability of the supports of adjacent cones and their cutting elements.

The uniform rate of advance of adjacent cones makes it possible to stabilize the bit relative to its axis, thus reducing borehole deviation, and also improves the durability of the roller cone bit.

### CLAIM

The roller cone bit containing a housing with lugs attached to supports, cones with a self-cleaning arrangement with primary, central, and peripheral toothed rings, and rock-cutting teeth with various pitch attached to the rings, is an innovation in that, in order to improve the efficiency of the bit by balancing the load on the cutting elements of all toothed rings, the primary toothed rings in the cones and the rock-cutting teeth on these rings are arranged so that the ratios of the distances between the primary toothed rings and the axis of the bit to the pitch of the teeth on these rings on each cone are equal and less in absolute magnitude than the corresponding ratios for the central and peripheral toothed rings.

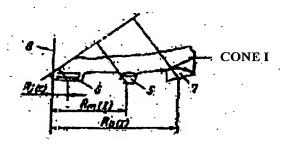


Fig. 2.



Fig. 3.



Fig. 4.

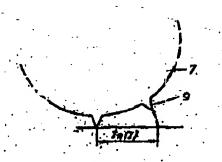


Fig. 5.

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# ОПИСАНИЕ ИЗОБРЕТЕНИЯ

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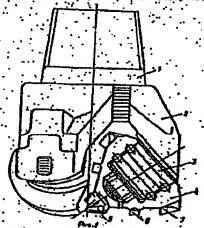
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(45) 07.06.91, 5ma. Na 21

(77) специальное конструкторское бюро по дологам Производственного объединения "Куябышевобренны" (72) А.В. Торгашов, Б.Л. Стеклянов, Ю.А.Па-лещенко, Н.А. Емязненко, А.А. Логинов (с. С.). Батраев (5.3). 62224, 051.55(068.8)

(50) Папра П.А. и Корнов К.Е. Буровие до тога. Справочных—М.: Недра, 1971. с. 131. (54) БУРОВОЕ ШАРОШЕННОЕ ДОЛОТО (57) Изобрателно втноситей к породоразруформу удородания — повышения эффоктив-фонулизация при фурмия сключен зоченовако; в профаватом образоватом образовако; в профаватом образоватом образ

ружанности вооружения всех вениов. Доло-то содержит корпус 1 слапами 2. закреплан-ные на отгораж 3 лап шарошки 4 по схеме сановчищения в основными 5, цантральными 6 и периферияными 7 зубиатыми венцани м породоррарушающие вубъя, закрепленные на земира с развиними ша-тры. Вемин 5 не шарошкех и породоразрупри Вамцы В на шарошках 4 и породоразру-шающья кубья на этих венцах ресположены том, что руношом расстумний венцай Б до; оси долого в шагу зубьов жим венный каж-дой шарошки 4 развы можду собой и по-абсолютной валичено неньше соответству. рщих отношений венцов В и 7. В процессе бурения гражтивным маруяти со сторовы забоя булку пасположение немой свежну свежнини шэрошками равноматься нажду сножнывает увеличение долговочности



удсеродората котистител к породоразрушающему буровому инструменту и может быть использовано в нефтегазодобираюопер инфинитенности, при дурсний сказ-

жин. Целью изобретения является позыше--виздрафинатуп втолод итэривитивфф вин ния равнинатруженности вооружения всех

ния равнонатруженности вооружения всех менцов.

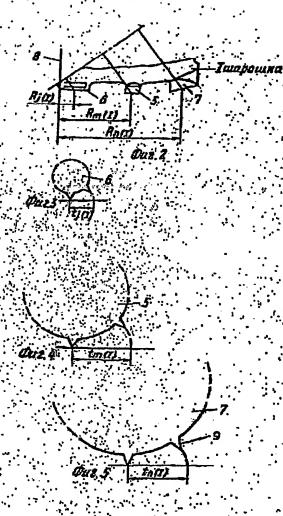
На фиг. 1 прявазно буровое церощенное допутс на фиг. 2 — вании одной шарощения в фиг. 3—5 - ожена расположения зублев ва венцах.

Устройство сострется корпуса в сволами 2 ма опорак 3 которых расположения зублев шарошки 4 с размещенными ма ими зублатими венцами 5—7 по схеме свисочащения ими 3 примераними 5—7 по схеме свисочащения ими 5 примераними 5—7 по схеме свисочащения ими 5 примераними 6 пример

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зубьем выше по-сравнению в центральной областью. Поэтому схорость углубки будет определиться интенсивностью разрушения горной породы на промежуточной области; Вспадствие этого основная нагрузка от рамнижевко вобек мнодото со пио хининия кинешти он матиромода 

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